

66730 to 66766—Continued.

66761 and 66762. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soy bean.

Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 11, 1926.

66761. No. 379. *Tsai tsing tau*. A large, pale-green variety.

66762. No. 380. *Tsai wong tau*. A white to cream-colored variety.

66763. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

No. 400. *Min mak*. January 24, 1926. The commonly cultivated variety found in the vicinity of Shiuchow.

66764 and 66765. *VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS* (L.) Frurirth. Fabaceae. Yard Long bean.

Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 64339.

66764. No. 381. *Hung tau*. A red variety.

66765. No. 382. *Oo tau*. A black variety.

66766. *TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS* (Thunb.) Wendl. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 369. *Tsung*. Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926. This palm is commonly cultivated on a small scale in the northern part of this Province for the fibers which it yields. The broad tough fibrous sheathing bases of the leaf petioles are sewed together to make rain capes, and the fibers are used to make small rope.

For previous introduction see No. 48250.

66767 and 66768.

From Bahia, Brazil. Seeds presented by Rev. Camillo Torrend, Collegio Antonio Vieira. Received April 8, 1926.

66767. *CAMPOMANESIA MASCHALANTHA* (Berg.) Kiaersh. Myrtaceae.

A large tree producing very sweet fruits which are greenish when ripe and commonly called *Quabiroba* in the southern and central parts of Brazil.

66768. *CUPHEA BALSAMONA* Cham. and Schlecht. Lythraceae.

According to an article published in *Charcas E Quintaes* (vol. 31, p. 426, May 15, 1925) by Father Torrend, this plant has acquired an excellent reputation as forage in southern Brazil. Even when other fodder plants are abundant, cattle are said to consume with avidity this *Barba de San Pedro*, as it is called.

For previous introduction see No. 64537.

66769 and 66770.

From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by Holger Johansen, plant introduction garden. Received April 9, 1926.

66769. *CALYCOPHYLLUM CANDIDISSIMUM* (Vahl) DC. Rubiaceae.

This Central American timber tree, known commercially as the *Degame*, is described by S. J. Record (Timbers of Tropical America, p. 547) as being 40 to 65 feet high with a straight trunk free from limbs. The wood has the strength, toughness, and resilience of hickory and is used for making agricultural implements, tool handles, and similar articles.

For previous introduction see No. 63628.

66770. *HELICONIA* sp. Musaceae.

Bananalike plants, often with beautifully marked foliage. Native to tropical America.

66771. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA* L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

From Chihli, China. Scions collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 21, 1925. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 2024. February 15, 1925. *Tsai pu pou hsing* (they will not steal). Found in decomposed granite soil in the foothill region of Tsanfengyung, west of Huailai, at an altitude of about 1,800 feet. The yellow-fleshed freestone fruits, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, ripen during the middle of June, becoming green.

66772 to 66777.

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat, at the request of David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 9, 1926.

66772. *ACACIA CYCLOPS* A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

A low shrubby Australian acacia, used in Morocco with great success as a hedge plant and in South Africa as a sand binder on the seashore. The yellow flowers are in dense globular heads.

For previous introduction see No. 48041.

66773. *ATRIPLEX HALIMUS* L. Chenopodiaceae.

A low, spreading, North African shrub, with gray foliage, used extensively in Morocco as a hedge plant close to the sea.

66774. *LOPEZIA BICOLOR* Hort. Onagraceae.

A superb climbing plant from Mexico, with small pink flowers which make it a peculiarly delicate plant for walls and rockwork. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66775. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM* sp. Aizoaceae.

A low-growing succulent plant of possible value as an ornamental for the subtropical sections of the United States.

66776. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA* L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

Much earlier than the European varieties, maturing its fruits at the beginning of June. Its foliage is smaller than that of the European apricot and when young is of a characteristic red. Used here as a stock and the ordinary apricot thrives splendidly on it. The trees, which grow to a very old age, produce enormous crops of fruits of small size but of good flavor. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66777. *VITTADINIA TRILOBA* (Gaud.) DC. (*V. australis* A. Rich.). Asteraceae.

This little Australian composite makes a superb mass of rosy-white flowers here in Morocco. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66778 and 66779. *ZEA MAYS* L. Poaceae. Corn.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

66778. No. 336. Yellow Flint corn obtained from Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 7, 1926. *Tso paau suk*, *Tso woh paau*. Rather small, somewhat pointed ears.

66779. No. 337. White Flint corn obtained from Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 7, 1926. *Chi paau suk*, *Tsai woh paau*. A yellowish white variety with larger and better shaped ears than No. 336 [No. 66778]. It is also a later variety, being planted here in May and June and harvested in September or October.